UKRAINE

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

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United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
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UKRAINE

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All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

Ukraine gained its independence just before the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Therefore, the Rio process and major socio-economic changes, transition towards democratization and market economy in Ukraine have been closely connected with each other.

First of all, the whole legislative system in the country has been attentively revised, including adoption of the new democratic Consitution.

In the field of natural resources use and environmental protection a whole number of new laws and major abatement to all the existing laws were adopted. The most important ones include the Law on Environment Protection (1991), Land Code (1992), Law on the Protection of Atmospheric Air (1992), Law on Natural Reserves (1992), Law on Emergency Situations (1992), Law on Fauna (1993), Forest Code (1994), Law on Sanitary and Epidemiological Protection on Population (1994), Water Code (1995), Law on Environmental Expertise (environmental impact assessment) (1995), Law on the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety (1995) and others.

As the first stage of the national Agenda 21, the State's Programme of Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources was developed. The main priorities of the State Programme are:

- ensuring environmental safety of nuclear objects and radiation protection of the population and natural environment and minimization of the harmful impact of nuclear power plants;
- formation of a balanced system of natural resource use and adequate structural adjustment of the economy, ecologization of technologies in industry, energy, construction, transport sectors, and agriculture;
- improvement of the ecological state of the basin of the Dnipro River and of the quality of drinking water;
- stabilization and improvement of the state of the environment in the cities and industrial centers of Donetsk-Prydniprovya Region;
- prevention of contamination of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and improvement of their ecological state;
- conservation of biological and landscape diversity.

For the implementation of the State Programme, in addition to the legislative basis, a system of state environmental management and environmental regulation was developed.

For this a number of Ordinances of the President and Decrees of the Government were approved, such as On Statute of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety, On Statute of the State Ecological Inspection, Provisions on the Procedure of Issuing Permits for Special Use of Natural Resources and Establishing Limits of Resource Use of Republican Importance, Procedure for Determining the Size of and Changing Payment for Special Use of Fresh Water Resources and Provisional Standards of Payment for their special Usage and Provisions on Notifying the Population about the Ecological Situation and Public Health.

Unfortunately, Ukraine, a country with an economy in transition, has been facing major economic problems which create significant constraints for the implementation of Agenda 21 on its way towards sustainability.

Nevertheless, to integrate solving problems of social, economic and environmental development in the country, the Strategy (Conception) of Suatainable Development of Ukraine is formulated. The Strategy, which is to be approved by the President, is aimed at achieving democratization, social justice and economic prosperity, while ensuring reliable environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources for the present and future generations .

UNCSD - NATIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF AGENDA 21 ACTIONS
(Fact Sheet)

UKRAINE

1. Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety

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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson: Dr. Yuriy Kostenko, Minister
2a. List of ministries and agencies involved:

2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participation of academic and private sectors:

2c. Names of non-governmental organizations:

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:

4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:

Submitted by
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UKRAINE

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Ukraine has intensified its cooperation with other countries since gaining its independence. Nearly 30 international treaties have been signed. Intensive work has been done in order to elaborate bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries and the former Soviet republics. Ukraine supports the general strategy outlined in the Action Plan for Central and Eastern Europe and its basic principles consisting of: -integration of environment into economic reconstruction in order to achieve sustainable development, -development of institutional capacity and an efficient legal and administrative framework, - immediate assistance programmes comprising actions for regions in imminent environmental danger.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Enviropnmental Protection coordinate activities on sustainable development.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- Focus of national strategy

Combating poverty and creating socio-economic conditions for people's prosperity is the major priority of the Ukrainian Strategy for Sustainable Development as well as of the Governments's Programme of Activity.

- Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**

   The Ministry of Social Security and the Ministry of Labour supervise all activities aimed at eradicating poverty.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**
NB: Developed countries, where domestic poverty alleviation is not a major concern may wish to briefly describe their position regarding global poverty alleviation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	1995	
Unemployment (%)	0	0	0.3	0.4	
Population living in absolute poverty					
Public spending on social sector %		46.3	43.1	38.8	
Other data					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: • **National policy objectives/focus** In 1994, a policy debate on consumption and production patterns was held at the national level, which resulted in a *law on energy saving* adopted by the parliament. The Central Government is responsible for policy areas affecting production and consumption patterns, including material and energy efficiency, and waste reduction, reuse and recycling, among others. Local authorities also play a role in implementation and information dissemination. The share of recycled raw materials in total consumption has been rising steadily, reaching 20% in 1992 (highest figure in all CIS countries). However, due to the economic depression this amount decreased after 1992. • **National targets**: No information	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety is responsible. The law for Energy Saving was adopted by the Parliament. The State Committee on Energy Saving was created in 1995 and the State's programme of Energy Saving is in the process of being approved by the government.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** Local authorities play a role in implementation and information dissemination.

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	1995	
GDP per capita (current US$) (*)			463.9	697.3	
Real GDP growth (%)		96.0	90.1	88.2	
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)					
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants					
Other data (*) There is high inflation rate even in US$					

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with a (X) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil Society
Material efficiency	X		X		X
Energy efficiency:	X	X	X		
Transport	X	X	X		X
Housing	X	X	X	X	
Other					
Waste:					
Reduce	X	X	X	X	X
Reuse	X	X	X	X	X
Recycle	X	X	X		X

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)	I	R	R	I	I
Research	I		R		I
Evaluating environmental claims	I	R	R	I	I
Form partnerships		R	R		I
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies		R		I	I
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)			R		I
Regulatory instruments	I		R	I	
Economic incentives/disincentives	I				
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle	R				I
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)		R	R		I
Procurement policy			R		I
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance			R		I
Action campaign	I		R		I
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: In 1991 and 1992 Ukraine recorded a decrease in its population; Population decrease now amounts to 0.8%. Several National Programmes are undertaken, including *Children of Ukraine*, a *long-term programme for improving the conditions of women, family and the protection of motherhood and childhood*. In order to create awareness of the linkages among population, environment and sustainable development issues a number of publications are produced annually, including one entitled *Population of Ukraine*.

The Government considers both population growth and fertility levels to be too low. It intervenesin both instances to raise the rates.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
The Ministries of Statistics, Labour, Health and Environmental Protection and the National Academy of Science are most directly concerned with demographic issues and integrated policy coordination in the field of population, environment and development policies. Steps have also been taken to involve women in decision-making at all levels of population and sustainable development strategies, policies, projects and programmes.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: The Community of Women of Ukraine and the Women's Society have received support for activities related to population, environment and development.

4. Finance: No information

5. Regional/International Cooperation: No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	1995	
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates	51636	51989	51276	
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)	0.3	0.0	-0.8	
Surface area (Km^2)	603,700			
Population density (people/Km^2)	85.5	86.1	84.9	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

With regard to life expectancy, Ukraine occupies 68th place among countries of the world. During the last decade morbidity has increased by 17.5% and a growing number of diseases are caused by environmental degradation, including non-infectious pathologies, malignant tumours, diseases of the blood circulation system, hematogenous organs and endocrine system. Most cases are recorded in industrial regions but their number has been increasing in the countryside, too. Particularly alarming is the increase in birth abnormalities and child morbidity (10% increase from 1985-1992).

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Health is responsible for the monitoring and control of ecological safety regulations and of their possible impact on human health.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1985	**1990**	**1995**	
Life expectancy at birth Male Female	 66 74	 66 75	 62 73	
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	15.7	12.8	14.7	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)				
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)	100	100	100	
Access to sanitation services (% of population)	100	100	100	
Other data:				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Sustainable Human Settlement Development is one of the major priorities of the strategy for sustainble development in Ukraine. A number of the State's programmes are being implemented, such as the Plan of Action for Human Settlement Development, the General Scheme of District Planning of Ukraine, the Programme of Environmental and City construction as well as the Organization of the Territory of the Basin of the Dnipro River (Dnipro is Ukraine's most important river and one of the major rivers in Europe).	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The State Committee of Architecture, City Construction, and Committee on Settlements and Utility Affairs are in charge of the issue.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population	68	68	
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)	0.6	-0.9	
Largest city population (in % of total population) (*)	14.8	14.6	
(% of people living in cities with a population of more than 50 000)		46.4	
Other data (*) (with a population of more than 1 000 000)			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety (MEPNS) is responsible for administering environmental policy. It consists of a central department and state departments in the Republic of Crimea and 24 administrative regions, as well as the Superior State Ecological Inspection and Central Board of Natural National Parks and Reserves Management. The number of personnel in 1996 totalled more than 3,000 (including 240 in headquarters). The MENSP, according to the law on "The Protection of Natural Environment" is authorized to exercise state control of the use and protection of land, mineral resources, surface and ground waters, air, forest, vegetation, animal wildlife, marine environment, natural resources of territorial waters, continental and maritime zones of the country and ecological safety.

The MEPNS has formulated a plan for environmental protection. The first stage (1993-1997) is supposed to develop a new system for managing the environment, adopting legal regulations, and preparing a reliable assessment of the state of the environment. Phase two will focus on improvement of public health, and the third envisages establishing an ecologically balanced system for managing sustainable development.

Environmental Impact Assessment is now being used for programmes, policies and projects. At the national level, the revision and coordination of strategies, plans and programmes in cross-sectoral and sectoral areas began in 1992. Since then, 40% of the legislation, 30% of the decrees and 20% of the administrative guidelines and instructions have been reviewed. A lack of funding has been the main constraint to implementing international instruments related to sustainable development recently signed or ratified.

Other institutions, including the Ministry for Forestry, Committee on Geology and Natural Resources Use, State Committee on Water Management, State Committee on Land Use are also involved in specific sectoral issues in the area of environmental protection. State Ecological Inspection exercises control functions. However there is no system of ecological monitoring that could meet the requirements designed by the Law "On the Protection of the Natural Environment". Monitoring is conducted by several institutions. The goal is to establish a uniform system of monitoring by the year 2000.

At present there is no strict clarification of the division of responsibilities among these various ministries. This has led to a refocussing of strategy to a functional approach rather than sectoral as previously envisaged. The new structure better correlates with the Law, and more focus can be put on ecological safety that is extremely vital for overall national security in Ukraine. Control functions, as foressen by Art. 20 of the General law, have been given to the State Ecological Inspection under MEP and for this purpose it has gained more freedom of action within the system. This enhanced role was confirmed by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1993.

A Strategy (Conception) for Sustainable Development is being formulated by the MEPNS, Ministry of Economy and National Academy of Sciences. It is to be approved by the President.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure (please also refer to the fact sheet)**: The complex administration of environmental protection and coordination of nature protection activities in Ukraine is carried out by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety (MEPNS). The main law regulating social relationships in the area of environmental protection is the 1991 law "On the Protection of the Natural Environment". To strengthen this general law, a set of specific laws for implementation have been adopted, on the protection of the atmosphere, mineral and water resources, land, forests natural reserves and the animal world. Between 1992 and 1995 a number of related regulations were approved. Some of these are: Guidelines for Assessing Payments and Fees Concerning the Pollution of the Natural Environment, the Regulations for Imposing Limits on the Use of Natural Resources of Republican Significance, Guidelines on State Environmental Monitoring, Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment, the Decree on Measures to Control the Import of Waste (Secondary Raw Materials) and its Transit through the Ukrainian Territory, the Decree on the Payment Procedure for Specialised Use of Fresh Water Resources, etc.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** The lack of direct financial support and insufficient authorization are hampering the efforts of MEPNS to fully implement the requirements of the environmental legislation. Between 1993 and 1995 MEPNS was in charge of approximately .02% of the GNP (compared to 1-2% in most Western countries), which is considered insufficient.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** The Government is of the view that a simplification of international negotiations is possible through preliminary bilateral and multilateral discussions within every region. The national Report mentioned that the UN should strengthen its consultative assistance in the field of sustainable development through its country offices.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

- Montreal Protocol (1987) signed in 1988, ratified in 1988
- London Amendment (1990) signed in 1990, ratified in 1996
- Copenhagen Amendment (1992) signed in 1992
- The latest report(s) to the Montreal Protocol Secretariat were prepared in 1996

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- UNFCCC was signed in 1992, ratified in 1996
- The first report to the UNFCCC Secretariat will be submitted in 1997.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

During the last few years a steady decline has been observed in the amounts of toxic materials being discharged into the air. This, however, is a result of the recent economic depression, and of the decrease in production and transportation services. At the same time, 3286 industries have increased emissions of pollutants into the air to a total of 1 million tons. The main sources of air pollution are thermal electric power stations and the metallurgical industry that emit 32% and 38% respectively of the total pollution caused by stationary sources. Almost 70 % of the electrical power is obtained by burning fossil fuel at thermal power stations. They are the most significant sources of pollution to the environment. This is due to outdated technology and the total absence of facilities for the catchment of sulfur and nitrogen oxides.

The main source of pollution in big cities is road traffic (75-90% of pollutants).

The chemical industry also adds to air pollution by emitting sulphur anhydride, oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, and various volatile organic compounds. In addition, oil refineries also pollute underground waters. No substantial progress has been achieved in this area by the machine-building industry. Although its share in the total emissions of pollutants is relatively small, the specific contaminants are much more hazardous to life. For instance, the Dniprovsky Electrode Factory in Zaporizhzhya is responsible for only 3.5% of the total amount of air pollutants. However, 80% of them are cancerogenic and are ranked as highly dangerous. Cement production continues to be the most polluting of the buildings materials industry, and its enterprises are doing the least in terms of implementing environmental protection measures.

In order to phase-out CFCs and other ozone depleting substances, a national programme of halting production and consumption of these substances has been developed.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety, which is primarily responsible for the protection of the atmosphere, plays the role of National Coordinating Mechanism for Sustainable Development. A law on the "atmosphere air protection" was reviewed and revised in part on 16 October 1992 in the light of Agenda 21.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** National capacity for observation and assessment is considered poor. A national early detection system does not exist. Capacities for research and information exchange are poor.

3. **Major Groups:** No specific information available

4. **Finance:** The Government has not contributed towards ongoing efforts under the Montreal Protocol and its implementing mechanisms due to financial constraints. The Ukraine received bilateral support of US$175,000 from the Agency of Environmental Protection of Denmark in 1995/96.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** In order to participate in strengthening the Global Climate Observing System at the national level, 47 national observation stations were installed before 1990. The Government has made efforts, within the framework of the United Nations and its European regional commission, to convene regional conferences on transport and the environment and has adopted regulations to encourage industry to develop safe technologies. Regarding the prevention of stratospheric ozone depletion, the Montreal Protocol was ratified in 1988. Its amendments have been signed but not ratified, and the London amendments might be ratified under the conditions of possible posponing of fees to the multilateral fund. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) was ratified in 1996. The Government acceded to the UNECE Convention on transboundary atmospheric pollution in 1987. United Nations bodies and nongovernmental organizations have participated in efforts to strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making and intergovernmental organizations have participated in efforts to prevent stratospheric ozone depletion.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1994
CO_2 emissions (eq. million tons)	-	-	-
SO_x *	3.849	2.782	1.715
NO_x *	1.145	1.097	0.568
CH_4 *	-	-	-
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)	.0071*	.0072	.0028
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)			

Other data: The average content of sulphur in precipitation in 1992: - 2g/sq.m ; concentration of nitrogen - 0.8g/sq.m (considerably lower than the yearly average in previous years of 1.5g/sq.m).
Total amount of pollutants emitted to the atmosphere in:
1991 - 2.5 mln t.
1992 - 2.3 mln t.
* = 1989

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Ukraine has the richest and most fertile land in Europe. From 60.36 million hectares of total land resources, 69.4% is agricultural land, 14.3% is forest land, and 2.4% is under housing. Anthropogenic and technogenic environmental impacts have been steadily growing and have reached critical limits locally, leading to soil degradation. The government has developed and started to implement the Programme (Conception) of Development of Land Use, the State and Regional Programmes of Land Protection from Water and Wind Erosion, the State Programme of Natural Environment Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The State Committee of City Building and Architecture, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee of Land Resources and the Ministry of Environmental Protection supervise the planning and management of land resources.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Forests cover 14.3% of Ukraine's territory. The overall resources of wood are estimated to be 1.3 billion cubic m. while the annual demand for the national economy is 40 million cubic meters. Covering only 4% of the country's territory, the Carpathians concentrate 1/3 of the forest resources of the Ukraine. Forest areas occupy 53.5% of this region. They have global significance and act as lungs of the densely populated and highly urbanized European continent where they are located. These forests, however, are unfortunately endangered by timber-cutting, soil erosion, destruction of natural vegetation, overgrazing, chemical contamination and acid rain. The main approaches to the improvement of the ecological condition of the Carpathians include a complex of measures including biodiversity conservation, afforestation, etc. The government has developed a Programme of Development of Forests and Forest Industry Complexes to the year 2015 to improve forest resources management and protection.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministries of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Agriculture are in charge of forest resource use and protection.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1995	
Forest Area (Km^2) (area of closed forest)	85 580	86 200		
Protected forest area (forests not yet exploited)	24 000	28 000		
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)	10.5	8.6		
Deforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	450	420		
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	600	480		
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: **International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa** • Convention No information • The latest report to the Secretariat of the Convention was prepared in 19--. No information **Additional comments relevant to this chapter**	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** No information

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1995	
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: It is the goal of the Ukranian government to promote the Ukranian Carpathians as a recreation zone for the population of Central and Eastern Europe. One of the ways in which this is planned is to reduce the industrial impact on the region by introducing environmentally friendly technologies. Internationl cooperation, including all Carpathian countries, is very important, and some achievements have already been made in this field. In 1993, a GEF financed project "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Carpathians" was signed. A special law "On Status of Mountain Human Settlements" was adopted in 1995 to facilitate sustainable mountain development.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
The Ministry of Economy, Regional (Local) Governments and institutions of the National Academy of Sciences are primarily responsible for this issue.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Agricultural land occupies 70% of the total national area, which means that this part of the environment is under regular anthropogenic pressure. There is improper storage and overuse of fertilizers and toxicants. In 1992, 71 thousand tons of pesticides were applied in Ukraine. This means that every hectare was treated with 2.2 kg as compared to the world average of .5kg/ha. Soil erosion remains a problem--34% of the agricultural land is being eroded by water and wind. Large investments are required in land reclamation which is a problem given the lack of resources.

In 1994 1.6 kg of pesticides were used per 1 ha. of arable land. In addition to the Programme of Development of Land Use, the National Programme of Development of Agricultural and Industrial Production and Rural Development for the period of 1996 to 2005 has been created and adopted.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
The Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of sustainable agriculture. The Ministry of Economy and Regional (Local) Governments supervise rural development.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1995
Agricultural land (Km^2)		420,000	418,600
Agricultural land as % of total land area		70.0	69.4
Agricultural land per capita (Km2)		0.0077	0.008
	1989/90	**1992/93**	**199_**
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990			

Other data:

1992 - 71.000 tones of pesticides were applied. (2.2 kg/ha).
-34% of agricultural land is substantially eroded by wind and water.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

Convention on Biological Diversity

Parties are to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and integrate them into general development plans.
Parties shall identify, monitor and maintain data on components of biodiversity.
Parties shall introduce appropriate procedures requiring EIAs for projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity.
Parties shall submit reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the Convention, at intervals to be determined.

- Convention.
  signed in 1992, ratified in 1994

Latest report submitted in 19--. No information

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Parties to take appropriate measures to enforce regulatory provisions and prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. Convention also governs treatment of animals in shipment.
Each party to prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the convention and to prepare: (a) an annual report listing export permits issued and species involved, and (b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken.

- Convention signed in 19--.
- Latest report submitted in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

6.450, protected areas have been established totalling 1665 thousand ha (2.8% of the country's territory compared to over 10% in many western countries). This includes 15 nature reserves and 5 national parks. Nature reserves in Ukraine protect about 80% of the natural flora species, but the existing network is still insufficient to protect all the genetic values of plant and animal wildlife and the variety of ecosystems.

The establishment of additional natural preserves is being prepared. Their extension was reaffirmed as a state priority through a presidential decree entitled: "On the Conservation and Development of the Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine". Nevertheless, the status of certain landscapes that are of profound biodiversity, historical, cultural and recreational interest is yet unclear. Another presidential decree "On the Reservation of Virgin Land"(1993), is aimed at saving some of this land from urbanization and privitization, and was actively promoted and supported by NGOs, including the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine.

The coverage of the natural reserves should reach 5% of the national territory by the year 2000, according to the Government's new Programme of activity.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
The Ministry of Environmental Protection is in charge of Biological diversity conservation.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** The Presidential decree on "Conservation and Development of the Natural Reserve Fund of Ukraine" was to a large extent a response to an active campaign launched by NGO'S such as the National Ecological Center of Ukraine.

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
	1992	**1995**	
Protected area as % of total land area	2.18	2.8	
	1990	**1994**	
Number of threatened species	380	382	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
An integrated Programme of Development of Medical and Microbiological Industry is under implementation.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** A special Council, which reports to the President, and the National Academy of Sciences are in charge of research and policy development. The State Committee on Medical and Microbiological Industry is responsible for the control of technologies and industries.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Signed in 1995

See also the attached tables on the next pages.

The Government has a national policy on oceans which it plans to integrate into the National Sustainable Development Strategy. It also plans to integrate a coastal area management programme. Existing coastal zone or area managment plans do not encompass all marine activities within the EEZ. EIAs of all investment projects are now required, and a fee for natural resources use has been introduced.

The state of the Black and Azov seas and their coastal environment has improved due to a decrease of production and sea pollution. Nevertheless, substantial pollution has caused hydrological changes influencing coastal territories. Discharge of pesticides and highly mineralized drainage water promotes sedimentation and degradation of sea inlets and bays. Fish stocks have declined remarkably over the last five years.

The ecological condition of the Azov and Black seas can be improved only if environmental improvements take place in the catchment areas of rivers flowing into them. A national programme focused on the improvement of the ecology of the Dnipro river and measures undertaken in the Donetsk-Dnipro region are the main activities undertaken so far.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine is the body mainly responsible for ensuring integrated planning and implementation. The Ministry is responsible for Sustainable Development. The national system of natural resources managment is primarily based on sectoral approaches. Intersectoral centres for decision-making are needed. Ukraine has signed the Convention on the High Seas and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, and they are being enforced.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** The Government participates in, and develops, capacity-building and training programmes.

3. **Major Groups:** Major Groups participation in national processes is advisory at national and local levels and ad hoc in the private sector (small scale artisanal fishermen and indigeneous people).

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Regarding the identification of steps requiring international cooperation for the prevention, reduction and control of the degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities, the Government suggests the formation of an investment infrastructure under market economy conditions. The Government also emphasizes the need for international cooperation to implement a monitoring system. Recommendations on the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fishing will be included in developing a new law on fishing. The Ukraine actively participates in the GEF Black Sea Environmental Programme. The report also mentioned that there are policies to promote and support the integration of projects planned and implemented with UN system organizations. The Government does not participate in the development of a Global Ocean Observing System.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1995	
Catches of marine species (metric tons)				
Population in coastal areas				
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)				
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)				

Other data:
Waste water flowing into the Black Sea: 12.5 billion m^3/year, 2 billion m^3 of which is polluted water.
Waste water flowing into the Azov Sea: 4 billion m^3 /year, 1.9 billion m^3 of which is polluted water. In addition, 28 million kg of organic pollutants, more than 1 million kg of petroleum products and many other compounds are discharged into the sea.

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left:
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	*
***	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	O
**	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	**
**	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	**
**	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	*
**	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	*
**	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	*
***	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	*
**	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	O
**	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	*
***	K. Human resource development and training.	*
**	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	**
***	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	O
**	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	*

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
***	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	**
**	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	**
**	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.	*
**	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	*
*	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	O
***	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	**

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	*
***	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	O
*	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	O
***	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	O
**	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	*

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	*
**	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	**
**	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	**
***	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	*
**	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	O
***	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	**
***	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	*
**	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	**
*	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	**
*	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	**

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
**	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	*
*	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	O
**	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	*
**	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	*
**	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	**
*	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	O
**	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	O

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)		1. Frequency (external shipping)	
2. Frequency (in-country flights)		2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation		3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	
4. Cooperation at international level		4. Cooperation at international level	
5. Economic viability of national air line		5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	
6. Economic viability of regional air line		6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	
7. national level training in skills for air transport sector		7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region		8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
9. Access to international training for air transport sector		9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	
10. Supportive of ICAO			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: There are more than 22,000 rivers with a total length of over 170,000 km in Ukraine. They belong to catchment areas of the Black, Azov and Baltic seas. Rivers and reservoirs are polluted mainly by organic compounds(mostly from domestic waste-water), nitrogenous compounds, heavy metals(from energy production), phenols and petroleum products (from housing and communal services and the ferrous metal industry). The most heavily polluted rivers are in the catchment areas of rivers Zakhidny Bug, Siversky Dinets and in the area of the Azov Sea.

The capacity and effectiveness of water purification facilities cannot meet the increasing demand in terms of quantities of wastewater. In some cases this leads to accidental discharge of polluted waste water to the outside environment. For example, only 45% of the waste water discharged in the Dnipro is treated. The Dnipro is the Ukraine's main water-body and supplies water to two thirds of the Ukrainian population; most of the surface and underground resources originate from it. Its ecosystem has been destroyed to a great extent due to intensive consumption of water, discharge of pollutants originating from industries, agriculture and sewage etc. This situation has been aggravated by serious contamination by long-living radionuclides after the catastrophe at Chernobyl NPS in 1986. The outcome is eutrophication of water-bodies, the decline of fish stocks, more heavily polluted water and river sediments (toxic chemicals, heavy metals etc.) and unsatisfactory water quality for industrial, agricultural and domestic use. The pollution of underground water is also a growing problem.

The report notes that society and science are not yet fully aware of the consequences of tranforming the huge river Dnipro into a cascade of fairly shallow reservoirs. It would be hard to find another place where a river ecosystem was destroyed to such an extent. Although this was done for economic reasons, the benefits now seem rather vague, while it is clear that the environment has suffered seriously. The Dnipro can only be saved if a cooperative international programme (including Russia and Belarus) is implemented for its ecological rehabilitation, including that of its small rivers.

Phosphates received by the flow of transboundary rivers originate mostly from Romania. The other "importers" of phosphates to Ukrainian rivers are Russia and Belarus. Close cooperation with these neighbouring countries should be promoted and enhanced.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine and the State Committee on Water Resources are the bodies mainly responsible for the freshwater resources. The law entitled "On the Protection of the Natural Environment" was adopted in 1991 and is the main law regulating environmental protection. A new "Water Code of Ukraine" was approved in 1995.
In 1992 the President of Ukraine signed a decree outlining measures that should be undertaken to improve the ecological condition of the Dnipro river and its catchment area. Regarding this decree an Extraordinary Committee was organized to cope with the problem. In 1996, a special programme "On improvement of the quality of the waters of the Dnipro river basin and drinking water was adopted by the Parliament.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: No information

3. Major Groups: No information

4. Finance: Financial support is expected from the Canadian government for the intergovernmental project described below*.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: In 1992 Ukraine joined the International Environmental Programme for the Danube River Basin and Catchment Area which is financially supported by CEC and by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In 1993, the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine, the International Centre for Development and Research (Canada) and the Extraordinary Committee on Ecological Problems of the Dnipro river signed a protocol* outlining plans to improve the ecological state of the Dnipro river.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS					
		1988	1990	1995	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3) (*)					
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as a % of available water /mil m3		31.595	34.495	24.986	
Waste water discharge to natural water-bodies:	1985	1990	1992	1995	
total discharge	20,000 mil m3	19,000 mil m3	17,000 mil m3	14,175 mil m3	
contaminated	1,500 mil m3	<4,000 mil m3	<5,000 mil m3	4,650 mil m3	
purified	<5,000 mil m3	<4,000 mil m3	<4,000 mil m3	3,740 mil m3	
purification					
facilities capacity	7,500 mil m3	8,000 mil m3	<9,000 mil m3	8,420 mil m3	
Other data: (*) (63,000 to 94,000, depending on the year) Groundwater output: 514 m3/second Main contaminants received bt the flow of transboundary rivers are: phosphates 40,403,000 Kg oil products 16,746,000 Kg silicon 16,043,000 Kg					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: There are serious problems and difficulties in the management of toxic chemicals. The treatment and storage of highly toxic wastes has not yet been solved. Approximately 2.7 million tons in Donetsk region, 3.2 millions tons in the Dnipropetrovsk region, 1.3 million tons in the Kirovograd region, and 1.7 million tons in the Mykolayiv region have been developed into the environment. Too many toxic chemicals are still being used in the Ukraine. Cooperative farms and the association "Sillhospkhimiya" are storing 12.7 million kg of 150 various kinds of pesticides that are now prohibited because of their extreme toxicity.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Health have control over the use of toxic chimicals. They are in charge of establishing standards, use limitations and regulations.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

Parties shall cooperate to disseminate information on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Parties shall cooperate to promote environmentally sound low-waste technologies, to transfer technology and cooperate in developing codes of practice. Parties to assist developing countries.

Parties shall immediately inform affected parties as to accidents. Prior to the end of each calendar year, parties shall provide the following information on the preceding calendar year: (a) the authorities handling Convention matters; (b) information regarding the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes; (c) measures adopted to implement convention; (d) available statistics on human health and environmental effects of generation, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes; (e) information on agreements entered into; (f) information on accidents; (g) information on disposal options; and (h) information on development of waste-reduction technologies;

- Basel Convention

  See information below

- The latest information was provided to the Basel Convention Secretariat in 19--.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

In 1992-93 additional attempts were made by foreign companies to bring into Ukraine raw materials that turned out to be hazardous wastes that are difficult or expensive to treat elsewhere. This was possible due to the deficiencies of the Border and Customs Codes of Ukraine and of the absence of regulations regarding the prohibition of importing such materials to Ukraine.

Given this situation, the MEP promoted a resolution adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1993 on a List of Chemicals and Materials regarded as hazardous waste and which are prohibited for importation to the Ukraine. Guidelines for receiving permission on importing to Ukraine recycled materials and waste that can be used instead of the prohibited ones have also been issued.

Environmental services were organized at the country's borders in 1996. In 1994 the government adopted a decree on Procedure for Issuing Permits for Import to Ukraine and Transit Across its Territory of Waste Materials (Secondary Raw Materials)

According to the Programme of Activity of the Government, a special Procedure on implementation of the Basel Convention will be developed in 1997.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** The Ministry of Environmental Protection and its State Ecological Inspection have control over the use of hazardous wastes.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1995	
Generation of hazardous waste (t)		128.8mil	129.6 mil	
Import of hazardous wastes (t)				
Export of hazardous wastes (t)				
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)				
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)				

Other data:

Amounts of different types of waste in 1992:

waste from fuel production enterprises 13.88 million tons
waste from coal mining and coal treatment enterprises 99.68 million tons

Approximately 25 billion tons of various industrial wastes are dumped by Ukraine and stored on an area of 160 thousand ha.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT Every year the economy of Ukraine consumes 1.3-1.5 billion tons of natural materials (25-29 tons per capita). Most of these are returned to the environment as industrial and consumer wastes. Rough estimations show that if this trend continues, the quantity of waste will reach 25-30 billion cubic metres by the year 2000. In 1992 industrial waste consisted of waste from fuel production enterprises and energy plants (13.8 million tons of ashes and slag), coal mining and coal treatment enterprises (99.6 million tons). A large amount of waste also comes from other mining industries, ore-dressing facilities, chemical works and the military industry. 17 billion tons of various waste is dumped in Ukraine and is stored in an area of 53 thousand ha (or approximately .09% of the total area of the country). Recycling this waste could be an important source of raw materials for industry and could serve as a basis for future sustainable development. The share of repeated use of materials in the total consumption of raw materials in Ukraine is steadily rising and reached 20% in 1992. This figure has recently decreased due to the general downturn in the Ukrainian economy. A special law "On Wastes" will be developed in 1997.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
The State Committee of Settlements and Utility Affairs supervises the management of solid wastes and sewage waters.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** No information

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	1995	
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t)		1.8 bil	0.55 bil	
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)		19.200	10.000	
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)				
Waste recycling rates (%)				
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)		230	200	
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)				

Other data:

Every year 1.3-1.5 billion tons of natural materials (25-29 tons per capita) are consumed in Ukraine. Most of the materials are returned to the environment as waste of industries and consumers.
Recycling rates for the following materials and products:

paper	<80 %
glass	60 %
polimeric recyclable materials	55 %
rubber waste	50 %
steel production slag	8 %

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Storage of radioactive waste (RAW) and the use of radioactive material is a pressing problem in Ukraine. The country is still dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident. In 1992 a detailed survey was undertaken of the radiation levels in the Ukraine. Contaminated territories cover an area of 41 thousand square km. (equalling the area of a country like the Netherlands) and the population affected includes 2.5 million people. Today the radiological situation of the area is determined by such long-living radionuclides as cesium-137, strontium-90, isotopes of plutonium and americium. Such a mixture of radionuclides is regarded as extremely hazardous due to their various individual impacts and transfer to the human organism. In 1986 an entombment was built over the destroyed power unit, isolating the remains of radioactive material (calculated at 20 million Ci of radioactivity) from the outside environment. This shelter was always intended as a temporary measure, and in 1992 the Cabinet adopted a resolution for a competition to ensure the ecological safety of the construction. The problem is so complicated and severe that no particular project could provide an overall solution. In 1993 a joint French, German and Ukrainian project "Resolution" came up with some solutions and the next stage will define who will carry out the work. In addition to dealing with this enormous problem, there are more than one thousand sources of radiation that are being applied for industrial, agricultural, medical and scientific purposes. Radioactive materials are also used by the military. Another facet of the problem is that more than 70 million cubic metres of RAW are dumped or stored by the uranium industry, mining and processing industries. The latter are a substantial source of radioactive pollution . As an independent state Ukraine now faces the problem of treating used nuclear fuel since among the former Soviet republics only Russia has the proper facilities for recycling. At present the used fuel is stored in temporary reservoirs at the nuclear power plants, but many of them are almost completely filled. This is an extremely serious problem which must be dealt with soon. A number of regulations was recently adopted. The system of regulation on management and radioactive wastes will be further developed in 1997-1998.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety and the Ministry of Emergency Situations deal with the problems of radioactive wastes.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** No information

3. **Major Groups:** No information

4. **Finance:** No information

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** Ukraine has signed the Convention on Urgent Warning in the Case of a Nuclear Accident, and the Convention on Help in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or an Emergency Situation.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

Amount of RAW at Ukainian NPPs reach:
-liquid: about 125.000 m3; -solid: about 25.000 m3
Every year RAW amounts at NPPs increase:
-liquid: by about 5.800 m3; -solid: by about 5.000 m3

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was

☐ signed on _____
Date

☐ ratified on _____
Date

24.b Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.

Percentage of women:	**1992**	**1996**
in government %	___	___
in parliament %	___	___
at local government level %	___	___

24.2.e assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge.

Curricula and educational material: gender relevant knowledge is already promoted.

24.2.f and 24.2.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development: policies/strategies, etc. are being drawn up.

24.2.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women: Mechanisms are being developed.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

25.4 establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.
Name relevant youth fora (3-4 most important):

1.
2.
3.
4.

Describe their role in the national process: advisory

25.6 reducing youth unemployment
Youth unemployment 1992: 0.4 1996: 0.4

25.5 ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.
The goal set in Agenda 21 has been reached.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.3.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities through policies and legal instruments:
(no information)

26.3.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies
Indigenous people participate on an ad hoc basis.

26.3.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level.

Mechanisms for involvement being discussed.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.5 developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.
27.6 reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.
27.8 promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

NGO imputs are important.

27.7 establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

There is no special mechanism worked out for the interaction of NGOs and governmental structures, and this affects public activities.

The most active NGOs working in the field of environment and ecology are the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection (USNP), the Ukrainian Society for Sustainable Development, the Ukrainian Ecological Association "Zeleny Svit" ("Green World"), the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Ecological Academy, the Green Party of Ukraine, the Ukranian Youth Environmental League and the Community of Women of Ukraine. The first Environmental Journal "Native Nature" was started in 1971 by USNP.
In 1992 the National Ecological Centre of Ukraine started publishing an environmental journal in Ukraine, "Oykumena. Ukrainian Ecological Review". There is a large number of environmental journals, newspapers and magazines.

The economic crisis in Ukraine and the lack of financial support have caused a withdrawal of many active people from the environmental movement.

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.2.d encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.
There are at least ------ local agenda 21s. -----% involve representation of women and/or youth
They involve ----% of population
Government support of local agenda 21 initiatives: there are plans to support these initiatives.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

29.2 full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.
29.3 a to e (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

Workers take some part in Natio Agenda 21 discussions and implementation.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.6 increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.

There are governmental policies encouraging the above objective.

30.18.a encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.

List any actions taken in this area:

30.18.b increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

Several big enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies.

Several Small and Medium sized enterprises have adopted sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.3.b improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between S&T community and the general public.

There is some effort in this direction

31.9 developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.5.c promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.5.e developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.5.f enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: To increase the amount of foreign direct investment, the Ukrainian Government has adopted a special law on foreign investment. **CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:** The national budget for sustainable development has gone from 0.12% GNP (US$29 million) in 1994, 0.133% of GNP (US$44 million) in 1995 and 0.127% of GNP (US$62 million) in 1996. Since 1994, a special entry "Environmental Protection" has been included in the state (National) budget. The total spending (state and private) for environmental protection annually reaches about US$ 500 million. **NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:** Since 1992, pollution payments (for air, water and waste) and payments for the use of natural resources (water, land and useful minerals) have been levied by the Ukrainian Government. Total estimated revenue was US$50 million in 1995. Economic fines for harm to air, water and fish resources have also been introduced. **ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:** Currently, the Government is developing policies for phasing out environmentally unfriendly subsidies, in particular for use of fresh water, and energy resources.	

ODA policy issues

Recipient

Regarding the receipt of additional grant funds for sustainable development, US$72 million have been provided from the U.S.A., US$20 million have been provided from Canada and US$5 million have been provided from the Netherlands. The Ukrainian Government has also received loans of US$855 million from FRG, US$172 million from EU, US$25 from France, US$18 million from Italy and US$446 million from U.S.A.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS						
	1992	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)						
	Average for 92-93		**Average for 94-96**			
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP						
Other data						

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS: Ukraine cooperates with developed countries to strengthen or establish environmentally sound technology centres, and it is setting guidelines for this purpose. One source of information is the UN ECE system in the fields of safety and biotechnology. In order to develop basic criteria for assessing technology options, expert assessments of technologies within national programmes in the fields of science and fundamental research are under way. There is no permanent access to international information networks on environmentally sound technologies.

In order to establish or strengthen environmentally sound technology centres, in particular in developing countries, guidelines for state support of international scientific and technological cooperation are being developed. The National Report mentioned also international cooperation within EU Programmes (Intas, Copernicus and Nato Scientific Programmes).

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: No specific information available

- Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.

- Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.

- List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES: Science development is one of the main priorities of the Stategy of Sustainable Development in Ukraine. The Government pays great attention to science and technology issues in its programme of activity. Major field of research and scientific works include: - scientific and methodological background for development of norms and standards in environmental protection and rational management of natural resources; - metrology and methodological background for measurements and analytical control on the state of the environment; - research studies for long-term measures to improve the quality of surface water basins and drinking water; - forecasting and long-term development programme for environmentally sound technologies of natural resource use in the industry and energy sectors; - integrated research and forecasts for certain ecosystems; - determination of economic and environmental regulatory conditions for inter-regional and inter-governmental relations on use and protection of natural resources, etc. **STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:** The Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Ministry of Environmental Protection coordinate the development of science and scientific activities for sustainable development in the country.	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	#	19--	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	$	19--	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The State Programme "Osvita" ("Education"), adopted in 1993, regards the issues of environmental protection as a priority. The new Constitution gives guarantees for a permanent education for the whole population. This is a priority of the Government's Programme of Activity.

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development:

Reorientation of education is dealt with under the National Education Strategy prepared by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The Ministry of Education also encourages partnerships, mobilizes resources, provides information, and assesses the needs of different population groups. In the area of education, school curricula have been reviewed and revised to adequately address environment and development as a cross cutting issue at primary, secondary, and university levels. In vocational schools revisions are being undertaken. Issues of safe drinking water, sanitation and food are studied throughout all levels of education. Environmental health and energy saving issues are added at secondary and university levels. Instruction on recycling has not yet been integrated into the school system. Draft Laws "On Basic Education", "On Professional and Technological Education", "On Higher Education" have been developed.

b) Increasing public awareness: To raise environmental awareness in the population at large, community activities and pilot projects at secondary school level are organized.

c) Promoting training: Training programmes are available for teachers in training institutions.

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS: Steps have also been taken to foster opportunities for women in non-traditional fields and eliminate gender stereotyping in curricula, but legislation has not been adopted to affirm the rights of indigenous people to play a part in education and training in environment and development issues.

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES: No specific information available

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1990	1994	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male	51	51	51	
Adult literacy rate (%) Female	49	49	49	
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)	-	-	-	
Mean number of years of schooling	10	11	11	
% of GNP spent on education		22	10	
Females per 100 males in secondary school	85	90	90	
Women per 100 men in the labour force	75	80	80	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING:	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

No information provided.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:

- Convention of the World Meteorological Organization
- Convention on the High Seas
- Convention on the Continental Shelf
- Convention on the Territorial and Adjacent Zones
- Statute of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
- Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water
- Convention Concerning the Protection of Workers against Ionizing Radiation
- Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof
- Convention on International Damage Caused by Space Objects
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxic Weapons, and on their Destruction
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques
- Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
- Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-Term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)
- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- Protocol to the 1979 convention on Long-Range Transoundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulfur Emission or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30%
- Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution concerning the Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes
- Agreement Between the Governments of USSR, Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR and IAEA on the International Study of the Consequences of Chernobyl Accident
- UN Convention on Biodiversity (Rio-de-Janeiro, 1992) (ratified) November 1994
- UN Convention on Climate Change (Rio-de-Janeiro, 1992) (ratified) October 1996
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (is in the process of being ratified)

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade		X			
3.	Combating poverty			X		
4.	Changing consumption patterns		X			
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability		X			
6.	Human health		X			
7.	Human settlements		X			
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making		X			
9.	Protection of the atmosphere		X			
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources		X			
11.	Combating deforestation		X			
12.	Combating desertification and drought			X		
13.	Sustainable mountain development			X		
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development		X			
15.	Conservation of biological diversity		X			
16.	Biotechnology			X		
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources		X			
18.	Freshwater resources		X			
19.	Toxic chemicals		X			
20.	Hazardous wastes			X		
21.	Solid wastes		X			
22.	Radioactive wastes		X			
24.	Women in sustainable development		X			
25.	Children and youth		X			
26.	Indigenous people		X			
27.	Non-governmental organizations		X			
28.	Local authorities		X			
29.	Workers and trade unions		X			
30.	Business and industry		X			
31.	Scientific and technological community		X			
32.	Farmers			X		
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms			X		
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building			X		
35.	Science for sustainable development		X			
36.	Education, public awareness and training		X			
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building		X			
38.	International institutional arrangements		X			
39.	International legal instruments		X			
40.	Information for decision-making		X			

Additional Comments

The Ukrainian Government is currently planning to develop and use indicators of sustainable development at the national level. The Ministry of Statistics has developed a system of some national indicators. There are no major groups involved in the process of developing indicators of sustainable development. The National Report mentions that the CSD should adopt a minimum of mandatory indicators and methodology for their determination.

A national information system is in the first stages of development. The main sources of information on sustainable development are information provided by the UN and other international organizations and national statistical data.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1993	Latest 199-
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants			
Other data			